Water Management Plan
Helmand Valley, Afghanistan

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Project Team: HEC, AED, USAID

USACE, Hydrologic Engineering Center

Project Overview

- Purpose
  - Develop water management plans for Helmand Valley
  - Restore water management institutional capacity in Afghanistan
- Two phase process
- Funded and managed by US Agency for International Development (USAID)
  - Contracted with USACE Afghanistan Engineering District (AED) and USACE Hydrologic Engineering Center (HEC)

The Helmand Valley

- Drainage area
  - 160,000 km^2
  - 31% of country
- Helmand River
  - AY~14 Billion m^3
- Kajakai Reservoir

Kajakai Reservoir

- Max Capacity - 3.2 Billion m^3
- Water supply
  - Irrigation
  - Wetlands
  - Iran
- Hydropower
  - Existing - 33 MW
  - Design - 150 MW

Phase I

- Goals
  - Provide updated information on the capacity of the Helmand system to support water resource demands.
  - Evaluate immediate improvements to the system and provide information for long-term planning of water resources.
  - Begin capacity building process.

Phase I – Tasks

- Hydrologic Data
  - Data gathering and validation
    - 42 stream gages
    - 1950s through late 1970s
  - USGS – 1991 event
- Institutional capacity building
  - Ministry of Water and Energy Engineers (6)
  - Two week water management training in US
    - Site visits
      - Joint Operation Center (DWR, USGS, NWS, USACE)
      - Gage sites
      - Irrigation districts
      - Large reservoirs and hydropower facilities
      - Small reservoir and water diversion structures
      - Irrigation management information system
    - Introduction to water management software

Phase I – Water Management Tour

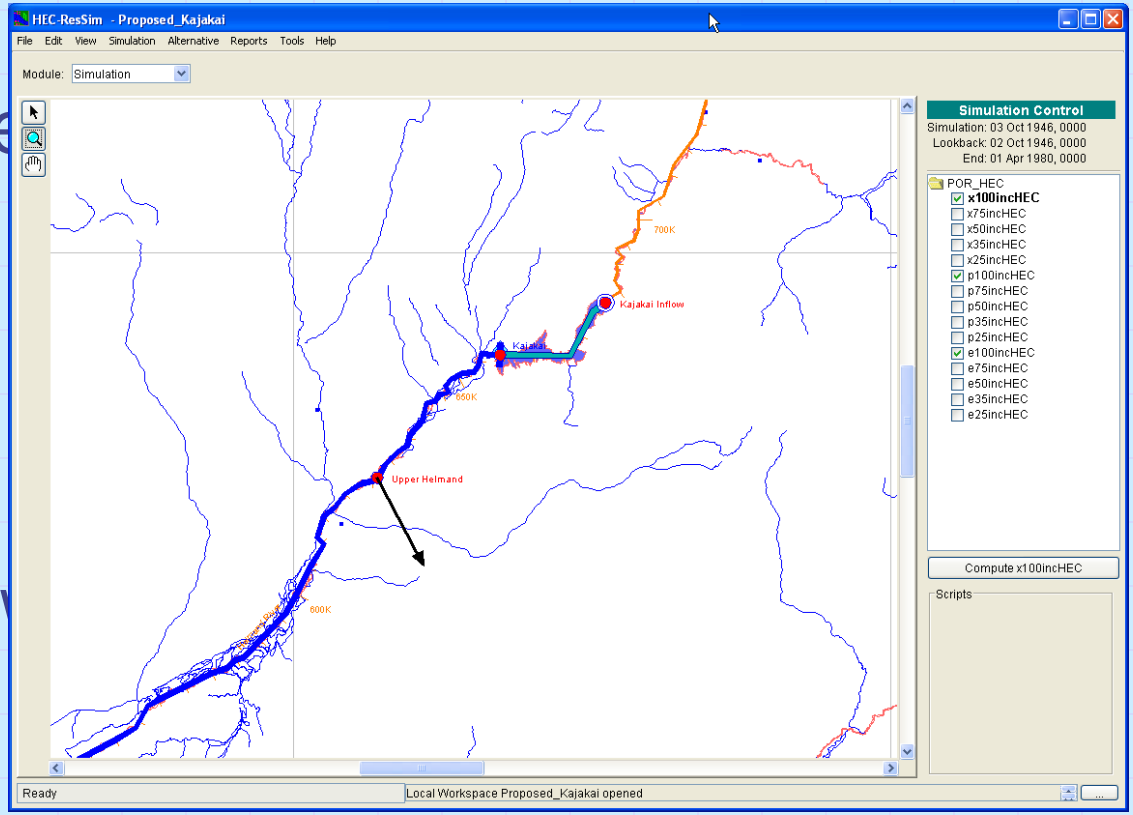
Phase I – Water Management Tour

Phase I – Tasks (Continued)

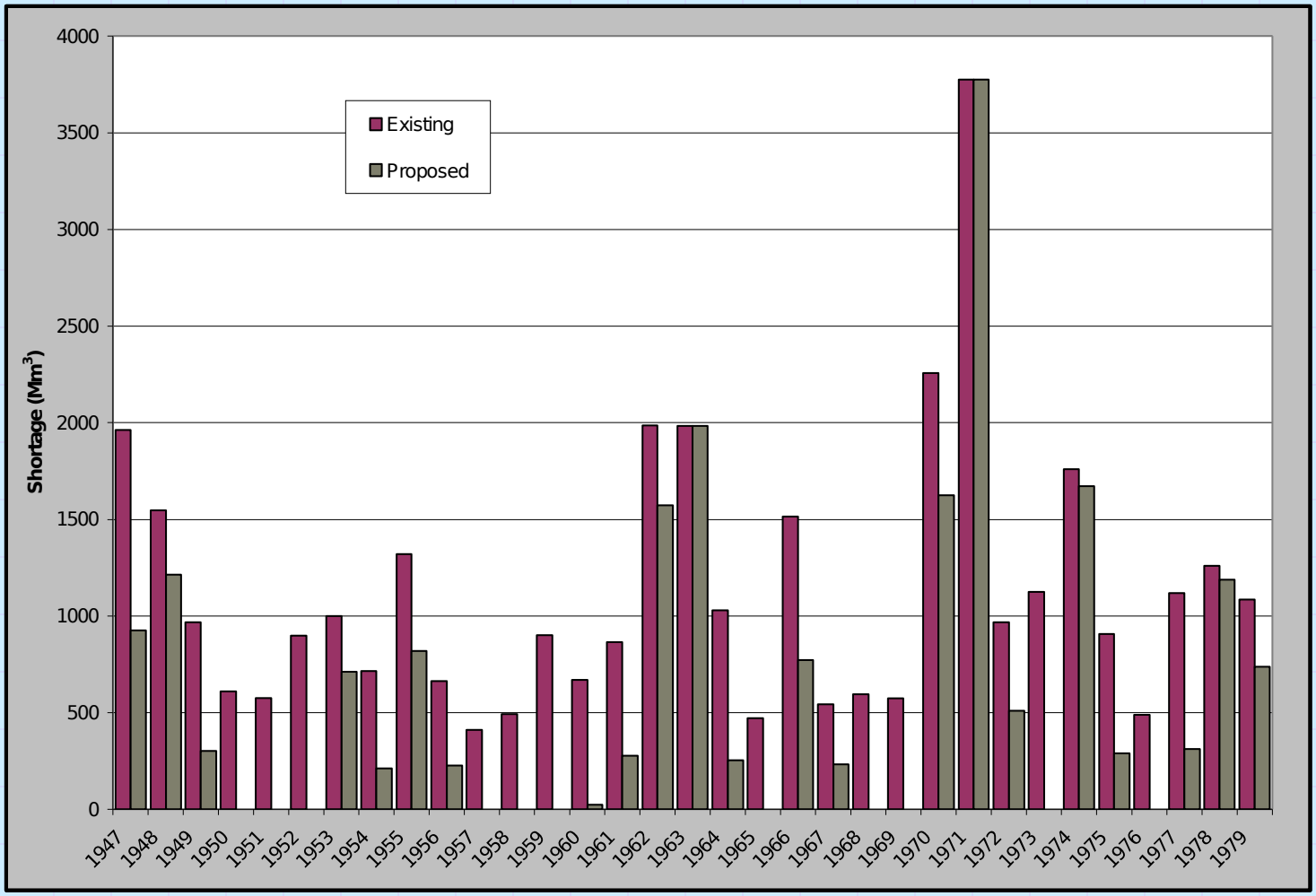
- Preliminary Water Budget Analysis
  - Update information on capacity of Kajakai Reservoir for irrigation supply and power generation
    - Alternative Analysis
      - Existing configuration
      - Existing power/gated spillway
      - Expanded power/gated spillway
      - Raised dam/expanded power/gated spillway
    - Costs?

Simulation Model – HEC-ResSim

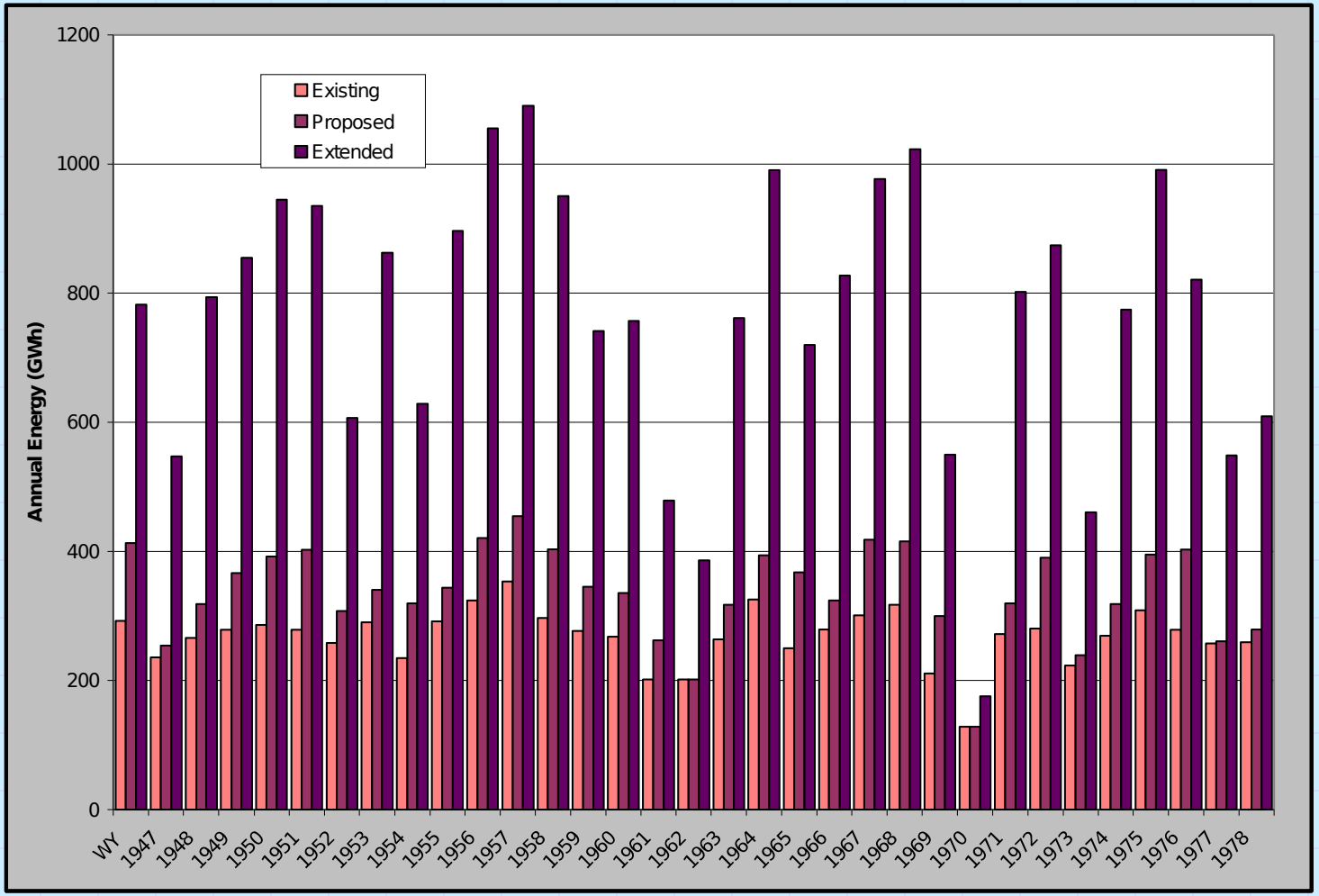
- Rule-based
- Multi-purpose system simulation
- Data
  - System
  - historic inflow record
  - Demands
    - Irrigation
    - Iran treaty



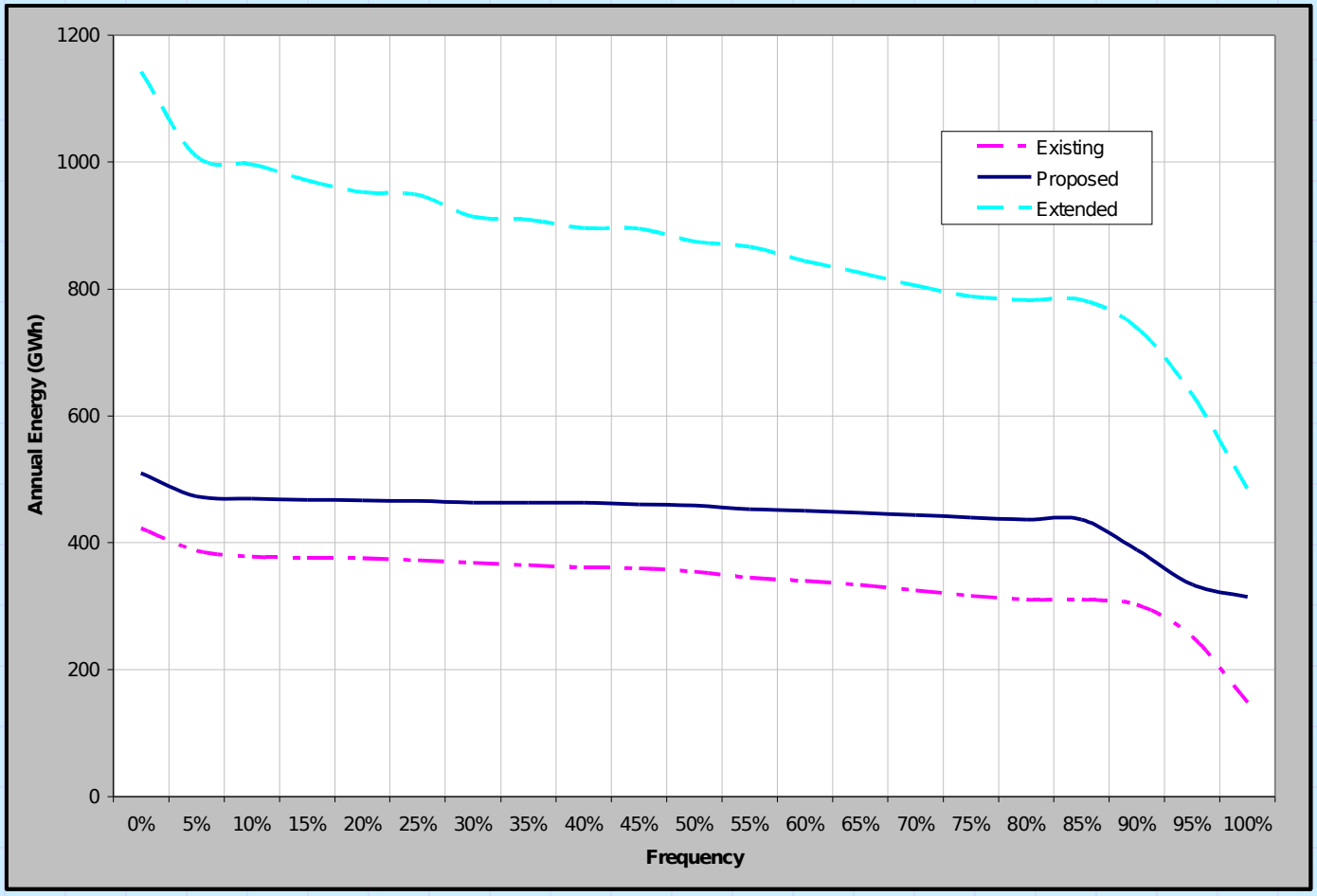
Preliminary Results – Water Supply Shortage



Preliminary Results - Energy



Preliminary Results - Energy



Phase I - Products

- HEC-ResSim model of Kajakai Reservoir
- Validated flow data set for Helmand Valley gages
- Water Management training/tour
- Final *Water Budget Report* submitted to USAID
- Phase II Scope

Phase II

- Comprehensive simulation model
  - Tributaries
  - Demands
  - Hydropower vs. irrigation trade-off
- Reservoir regulation manual for Kajakai
  - Focused on balance between water supply and power generation
  - Rules account for available snowpack - FEWS
- PMF analysis for Kajakai Reservoir
- Training

Key Takeaway Points

- HEC-ResSim used as effective alternative evaluation tool
- Training lessons learned
- Need for institutional capacity building
- Teamwork with constant turnover